

ROADMAP TO LOWER CARBON AND LOWER POVERTY SOCIETY

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CO2 EMISSIONS 2004

(million metric tons)

Country	Rank	Emission 2004	Growth 1994-2004:
US	1	5,912	13%
China	2	4,707	68%
Russia	3	1,685	0%
Japan	4	1,262	16%
India	5	1,113	53%
UK	8	580	2%
Brazil	19	337	26%
Indonesia	20	308	48%

Source: Bacon and Bhattacharya, *Growth and CO2 Emissions*, Environment Dept. World Bank, 2007.

GROWTH AND CO2 EMISSIONS

1. Russian Federation low growth is because of dismantling inefficient polluted industries;
2. China's rapid increase of CO₂e (68%) will soon surpass US and India with 53% CO₂e growth rate will also reach the top 3 highest CO₂e emissions countries within next few years;
3. Most developing countries, like Brazil, Indonesia and others, will also rapidly increase total CO₂e emissions;
4. These facts make developed countries push developing countries to actively reduce CO₂e emissions while ignoring prevailing unequal level playing field between developed and developing countries that has given rise to consensus of "common but differentiated responsibilities;"
5. Developed countries strive for growth model with low carbon society first, but developing countries are struggling for growth model with poverty eradication first;

EMISSIONS AND GDP PER CAPITA 2004

Country	Emission ton/p.	GDP \$ PPP/person
US	20.01	36,234
UK	9.75	29,406
Japan	9.87	27,080
Russia	11.71	9,018
China	3.60	5,441
Brazil	1.83	7,406
Indonesia	1.40	3,245
India	1.02	2,831

THE SEARCH FOR LOW POVERTY WITH LOW CARBON SOCIETY

1. On per capita basis, CO₂e emissions are lower in developing countries and high CO₂e emissions are correlated with high income level in developed countries;
2. The globe suffers double inequality: developed countries have high income per capita with high CO₂e emission per capita, while developing countries must reduce total CO₂e emission first in spite of enduring high poverty;
3. With conventional development, developing countries will raise CO₂e emissions level. They need sustainable development model focusing on poverty eradication with co-benefit of reducing CO₂e emissions with adaptation to climate change;

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Develop climate change prone seeds and agriculture, especially for food security;
2. Transform sea water to fresh water and manage coastal area against sea level rise;
3. Develop low carbon and renewable energy with appropriate grid system supporting clean industry
4. To shift transportation system and technology from focusing on “car” to “transport service” with incentives on public above private transport system;
5. Develop ecological friendly buildings and cities architecture-cum-technology;
6. Build medical research and capacity to cope with climate change affected new diseases;

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

1. Developing countries need “space for pollution” to eradicate poverty. This can be avoided if they obtain technology and capacity to reduce CO₂;
2. Developed countries have the technology at a price that pre-empt developing countries to use their scarce fund for poverty eradication;
3. There is the need to promote transfer of technology, funding and capacity building to enable developing countries to reach for low carbon and low poverty society;

PARADIGMS SHIFT

1. Conventional development must shift towards sustainable development with economic, social and environmental sustainability to reach for *low carbon and low poverty society*;
2. Market failures must be corrected through intervention by *governance* comprising of government, business and civil society;
3. Developed countries need to transfer funding technology and capabilities to developing countries to reach for a prosperous and just society in a sustained healthy world;